

next of the declaration of a state of war on the part of President Davis, and of the issue of letters of marque and reprisal, &c. But it may be asked, who will take these letters of marque? Where is the Government of Montgomery to find ships? The answer is to be found in the fact that already numerous applications had been received from the shipowners of New England, from the whalers of New-Bedford, and from others in the Northern States, for these very letters of marque, so-called, and the highest securities and guarantees. This statement I make on the very highest authority. I leave it to you to deal with the facts.

— Today I proceeded to the Montgomery Downing street and Whitehall, to present myself to the members of the Cabinet, and to be introduced to the President of the Confederate States of America. There I saw several of the members of the Cabinet, and I saw the President. Notices on the doors warning visitors that they could only be received during certain hours. The President was engaged with some gent eman when I was presented to him, but I received me with much interest in a courteous manner, and when they had left the President conversed with me for some time on general matters.

— Mr. Davis is a man of light, snappy figure, rather over the middle light, and of erect, soldierlike bearing. He is about 55 years of age; his features are regular and well-defined, but the face is thin and marked on cheek and brow with many wrinkles, and is rather careworn and haggard.

— His eyes are of a deep blue, piercing, and intelligent. He was dressed very plainly in a light gray Summer suit. In the course of conversation he gave an order for the Secretary of War to furnish me with a letter of

a kind of report in case of my falling in with some soldiers of any military posts who might be inclined to let me pass freely, merely observing that I had been enough within the lines of camps to know what was my duty on such occasions. I subsequently was presented to Mr. Walker, the Secretary of War, who promised to furnish me with the needed documents before I left Montgomery. In his room were Gen-

Marquand and several officers, engaged over plans and maps, apparently in the office of the Adjutant-General, made no direct reference to the intelligence which the United States troops were marching on Norfolk Navy-Yard, had actually occupied Alexandria. On leaving the Secretary I proceeded to the room of the Attorney-General, Mr. Benjamin, a very intelligent and capable man, who, however, was not conversant with the fate of the marquis. Everything in the offices looked like earnest work and business.

On my way back from the State Department I saw a very fine column of infantry and three field pieces with their batteries, on their march to the railroad station for Virginia. The men were all well equipped, but there were no ammunition wagons for the guns, and the transport consisted solely of a few country carts drawn by poor horses, and among the troops was no lack of musketeers.

The troops with I see here are quite fit to march and to fight as well as their personal is concerned, and there is no part in the world so crazy with military machinery. The very children in the streets are the size of soldiers, carry little flags, and their mothers and fathers lead the feverish dancing then up as Zouaves or Chasseurs.

Mr. Davis, had a small levee today in right of his position as wife of the President. Several ladies there, probably looked forward to the time when their prominent seats from the President's box would be occupied by them, holding a reception. Why not? President of the State of Georgia or of Alabama? Why

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other more out to Independence than the South, which professes a warm regard for the Union. But, says the *South*, "The Great Britain recognizes the South, with certainly bonk on it as a declaration of war." "And," say the South, "if Great Britain does not recognize our privateers flag, we will regard it as proof of hostility and of alliance with the enemy." The Government at Washington seeks to obtain promises from Lord Lyons that our Government will not recognize the Southern Confederacy, but at the same time refuses any guarantee in reference to the rights of neutrals. The blockade of the Southern ports would not occur if the great inconvenience at the South, the cotton-growing region, were not. If it be enforced in October, there is a prospect of very serious and embarrassing questions arising in reference to the rights of neutrals, treaty obligations with the United States Government, the trade and commerce of England, and the law of blockade in reference to the distinction to be drawn between

As I have the news in front of the State Departments are firing a salute, and each report marks a State of the Confederacy. They are now ten, as Arkansas and Tennessee are now out of the Union.

FROM THE TRAITOR'S NEST.
A SERMON—SPEECH BY JEFFERSON DAVIS,
HARRY A. WISE, AND L. Q. C. LAMAR.
Correspondence of The Charleston Courier.

RICHMOND, VA., June 2, 1861.
President Davis and lady were sermoned last night (Saturday), at their quarters, the Spotswood House. A crowd of 3,000 assembled and called him out, when

to present to you *the living speech* which I am enabled to make to you *on behalf of literature, of speculation, of science*.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the compliment which your presence here has done me, and for the honor which you have conferred upon me, for the person, but for the office which he holds. The cause in which we are engaged is the cause of the advocacy of the rights to which we were born, those for which our fathers of the Revolution bled—the richest inheritance which has fallen to our children. It is our duty to transmit unimpaired to our children. Upon us is devolved the high and holy responsibility of preserving the Constitutional liberty of a Free Government. Those with whom we have lately associated have shown themselves so incapable of appreciating the value of our glorious inheritance, that we are compelled to take from them a portion of the liberty to which they were born. They have allowed an ignorant usurper to trample upon all the prerogatives of citizenship, and to exercise powers never delegated to him. He has reduced to slavery, not only one of the richest States of the Union, but nearly one of the richest of the world. He has separated, not only one of the richest of the States, but one of the richest of the Nation, from them, to become the theater of a great and cruel camp from which you will pour forth a multitude of brave hearts to roll back the tide of barbarism. Apart from the consideration we may well feel of being thus separated from such a connection, is the feeling that you devote the task of maintaining

ing, and defend our own Government. I believe that we shall be able to achieve this noble work, and that the institutions of our country will be able to stand the test which they have descended to. Applause. In these Confederate States we observe the same principle which have been potentially ascribed to the United States, but which there never had the same reality—States so distinct that each existed as a sovereign nation, yet so united as to form a whole, or, as more beautifully expressed, "Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea." Applause. Upon every hill which now overlooks Richmond, you have had, and will continue to have, camps containing soldiers from every State in the Confederacy; and to its remote and distant frontiers, the best of our troops have been sent, so that the whole of the invader has been set upon the soil of old Virginia. Great cheering. There is not one true son of the South who is not ready to shoulder his musket, to bleed, to die, or to conquer in the cause of his liberty here. (Cheers.) Beginning of the celebration—

in the hands of our enemies, we must at first move cautiously. It may be that we shall have to encounter sacrifices; but, my friends, under the smiles of the Gods of the just, and filled with the same spirit that animated our fathers, success shall perch on our banners. I assure you we do not need to fear our enemies. We have the land which, for twenty-five years, have devastated the country. We have now reached the point where, arguments being exhausted, it only remains for us to stand by our weapons. [Cheers, and cries of "We will!"] When the time and occasion serve, we shall enite the soldier with manly arms, as did our fathers before us, and as become the habit of our countrymen. We will not see the acts of the assassin and the incendiary, to whom we leave it to insult helpless women, as to a being vengeance upon man. [Tremendous applause.] Now, my friends, I thank you again for the gratifying manifestation. [A voice, "Tell us something about Buena Vista."] Well, my friends, I only say we will make the best use of our strength. I assure you we will. We will crush them with our swords. We will and crush them with our swords. We will make a history for ourselves. We do not ask that the past shall shed ouruster upon us, bright as our progress has been, for we can achieve our own destiny. We may point to many a field over which has floated the flag of our country when we were of the United States, upon which our fathers and our countrymen have reflected their brave spirits in their deeds during; and, without intending to cast a shadow up-